



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 29

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 15, 1957

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

FRENCH YOUTH

The United States isn't the only country where young people don't always take as much interest in public affairs as they should. Questioning of French army recruits shows that only about 15 per cent of these young men can correctly identify their country's present premier as Guy Mollet.

On the other hand, almost all young Frenchmen know the winner of last year's national bicycle race, according to persons in charge of this testing program. Could this lack of interest in government be one important reason why France has so many political crises?

VOTING CHAMPIONS

Idaho topped all states in voter turnout in the 1956 Presidential elections. About 77.3 per cent of that state's eligible voters went to the polls last year. Connecticut was second with a 76.6 per cent turnout, and Utah was third with 76.1 per cent.

These figures were reported by the American Heritage Foundation, a private group that seeks to interest Americans in their duties as citizens.

INCOME TAX TODAY

Today, April 15, is income tax day in the United States. People under 65 who have incomes of over \$600 a year must report their earnings and profits to Uncle Sam. (Persons over 65 and all those who are blind must pay taxes on earnings of more than \$1,200.) Those who haven't paid the full amount of taxes expected of them must make the final payments on what they owe for 1956.

The federal government depends heavily on the taxes which Americans pay on their earnings. Such taxes account for more than half of the money which Uncle Sam collects each year.

NATO'S DEFENSES

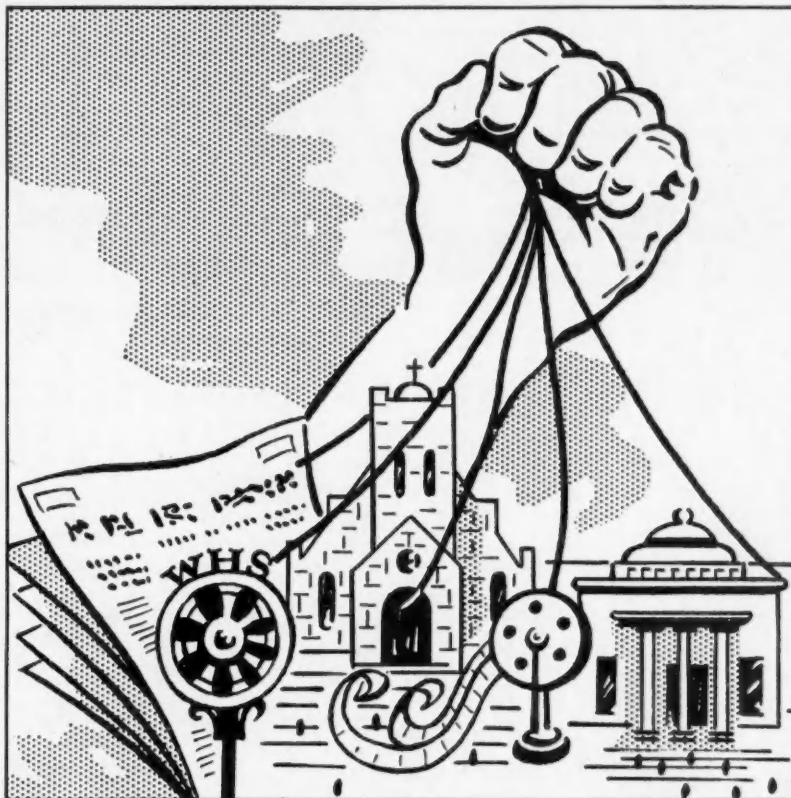
NATO plans to spend \$630,000,000 over the next 4 years for new air bases, communications lines, and other defense installations. When these projects are finished, NATO will have spent a total of 2.8 billion dollars for defense installations.

VISITORS WELCOME

Most atomic plants are cloaked in secrecy. But one being built at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, welcomes visitors and even allows pictures to be taken. The plant, which will be ready for use in a few months, will produce electric power for nearby areas.

STILL THEY COME

Recent figures show that 23 out of every 100 West Germans are refugees or immigrants from communist lands in eastern Europe, and more are crossing the Iron Curtain every day. West Germany's population is now 50,600,000. Of this number, 11,500,000 came from behind the Iron Curtain.



IN a communist land, government controls almost all activity by individuals

Two Different Systems

Political and Economic Setup in America Emphasizes the Individual. In Russia, the State Is Supreme.

THE United States is at peace today—but certainly the nation has never known a stranger peacetime. For example:

- If President Eisenhower's request for 1958 funds for national defense and security is approved, the total will figure out to more than \$1,000 for every American family.

- About 12 years after the end of World War II and almost 4 years after the Korean armistice was signed, large numbers of young Americans are being called into military service for 2 years.

- In more than 50 countries around the globe, American servicemen are manning Air Force, Army, and Navy installations, or training the troops of our allies.

Underlying this situation is communism and the grave threat it poses for the free world. The clash of political and economic systems, often called the "cold war," is touching the lives of all of us in the form of higher taxes, military service, or in other ways.

In this intense struggle, the major conflict is between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the largest and strongest of the western democracies, we are playing the leading role in the free world's attempts to curb communism.

Opposing sides. The leader of the communist countries is, of course, Russia. The most influential of the Red nations, the Soviet Union aims to extend the communist system all over the world.

There is no denying that the Reds have gained much additional power in the past dozen years. At the outset of World War II, they controlled only the Soviet Union. Today they govern more than a dozen countries. Some 900,000,000 people in lands that cover about one-third of the earth's surface are now under communist domination.

Where will this struggle end? Will the clash between the western nations and the communist countries lead to global strife? What are the causes of the "cold war"?

In this and the following issue, we shall examine the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. The remainder of this article will be devoted to a major cause of friction between the 2 lands—basic differences in political and economic systems.

Economic clash. The way that industries are owned and operated is one of the great differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.

We support the system of *free enterprise, or capitalism*. On the other hand, Russia supports *government ownership and control*.

Many other nations have an economic system like ours. The Russian system is followed by the rest of the communist countries. Still other lands take a position somewhere between the U. S. and Soviet systems.

American free enterprise. In our country, private persons or corporations own nearly all farms, factories, railways, telegraph and telephone

(Concluded on page 2)

Fifth Amendment Use Is Examined

Legal Provision Which Gives Protection to the Accused Draws Much Attention

DURING recent Senate committee hearings about alleged racketeer influence in labor and industry, certain witnesses have taken refuge in the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Under this amendment, they have claimed a legal right to remain silent on many or all of the questions asked by Committee Chairman John McClellan and other senators.

In so doing, such individuals have focused much attention on the Fifth Amendment itself. Many observers now ask: "Why does our Constitution contain a rule which allows witnesses, under certain conditions, to withhold information?" This question deserves detailed study.

Aiding the accused. Governments in the United States and other democratic countries try to make sure that any person who is accused of crime gets every possible chance to prove his innocence, and that he is not convicted unfairly. To safeguard the rights of those who are accused or suspected, many restrictions are placed on our law-enforcement officers and our courts.

One such restriction is that no person can be *required* to give information which might cause him to be convicted of a crime. If John Doe is on trial for murder, he cannot lawfully be forced to take the witness stand and answer questions. If he *wants* to speak, he may do so; but he has a right to remain silent.

This rule became an accepted part of English law while our country was still in the colonial stage. It was finally placed, along with numerous other provisions, in the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. (Also, it is a basic legal principle in our various states.)

At present, the rule is very broadly applied. Judges declare that it covers testimony not only in court trials and grand jury inquiries, but also in congressional committee probes and other hearings where evidence is taken.

Even though congressional committees themselves do not formally convict and punish anyone, they may uncover facts that will later serve as useful clues for prosecutors in criminal court trials. This is why Senate and House investigators cannot force a witness to give evidence against himself. The witness can declare: "I refuse to answer, on grounds that the reply might tend to incriminate me."

Persons who make this plea—and do it in the correct legal manner—are not punished for their refusal to testify. Many Americans are indignant over the rule against "self-in-

(Concluded on page 6)

Rival Systems

(Concluded from page 1)

lines, radio and television stations, newspapers, retail stores, and other businesses.

The federal government does operate the post offices, produces a considerable amount of electricity, and has been playing a major role in the early development of the atomic power industry. Some states and cities own and manage a few enterprises. But most economic activities in the nation are in private hands.

The businesses owned by private persons and companies are not, of course, entirely free from public regulation. In time of war crisis, the government wields a far-reaching control over industry. Even in peacetime, it maintains considerable supervision over the business life of the nation. For example, it makes many decisions involving our banking system as well as businesses which sell their goods across state lines.

How much public regulation of industry there should be at any particular time is always a source of controversy. Nevertheless, while many Americans favor government controls of one kind or another, the overwhelming majority of people in this country believe in a maximum of free enterprise and private ownership.

Russian economic system. The government of the Soviet Union owns and manages the farms, factories, railways, mines, stores, and nearly all other businesses in that country.

In some cases, the people are supposed to own their farms or industrial enterprise collectively, but actually they are employees of the state. They run these enterprises exactly as the government tells them.

Hours, wages, and other labor conditions in Russia are decided by government officials. Workers must get permission to go from one job to another if they are dissatisfied with their employment situation. They cannot engage in strikes under any circumstances.

The Soviet government runs factories and farms. It decides what they shall produce and how much, except for certain small plots of land which farmers are now permitted to use for their own benefit.

Why they cling to it. Visitors to the Soviet Union agree that living standards in that country are not nearly so high as in the United States. Yet communist leaders are still convinced that their system offers a better hope for the future than does capitalism.

Soviet leaders insist that government officials will work much more for the public welfare than will private business and industrial leaders who, they say, "are primarily interested in profits for themselves." Red leaders contend that Russian farm and factory output, as well as living standards, are much higher today than they were before the communists took over.

American views. Nearly all Americans are convinced that capitalism, or free enterprise, has been and will continue to be by far the best of all economic systems. They argue their case in this way:

"Under private industry, people know that the harder they work and think, the larger their financial rewards will be. Competition and the profit system stimulate business and

inventive initiative, whereas government ownership stifles individual enterprise.

"American economic progress has never been approached by a system of government ownership. Living conditions in the United States far surpass those in Russia, and always will.

"The Russian people have profited very little by the industrial improvement that has taken place in that country. Most citizens of that land have endured many years of extreme hardship mainly in order to provide a powerful military machine for their communist bosses."

World-wide trend. Most Americans, believing in free enterprise, have been concerned about the world-wide economic trend in recent years. It has been toward increasing government ownership and control.

more government ownership today than there was before World War II. The communists, of course, hope to speed up that trend.

Political systems. As we have noted, the economic systems of such lands as Britain and France are partly like Russia's. In both these countries, there is a much larger degree of government ownership and control than in the United States. Why, then, are these nations lined up with the United States in today's conflict?

The answer lies in the political systems which these countries have. Even though their economic systems are, to some degree, similar to Russia's, their political systems do not resemble the Soviet one at all. Public decisions in France and Britain are made by democratic rather than dictatorial methods. The people have the

Candidates of the various parties are free to seek the support of the people. A losing candidate can criticize the actions of the winner, and can try, in the next election, to defeat the man holding office.

In Russia, the government is supreme, and the people are its servants. Control is in the hands of a small group of leaders. Only one slate of candidates appears on the ballot. Any citizen who dares to oppose the ruling group on important issues receives harsh treatment.

The communist party is the only party permitted to exist. In lands where the communists have gained power, they have imprisoned or killed opposition leaders who would not support them.

Other comparisons. In our country, one accused of crime is guaranteed a trial by jury. Frequently the courts decide in favor of individuals as opposed to the government. In Russia, the accused person is treated in just the way that the government wants him to be.

The American people have the right to worship as they please. In Russia the leaders oppose all forms of religion. Even though a limited number of churches are permitted to exist in that country, they are closely watched. A constant effort is made to discourage religion among the Russian people.

Freedom of speech and press—guaranteed to Americans—is unknown in Russia. American police have to obey certain rules in searching a person's house. In the Soviet Union, police may search and arrest as much as they please if they are carrying out the orders of government officials.

Many other differences might be mentioned, but these are some of the vital ones. We in the United States realize, of course, that conditions here are not perfect in every respect. There is still room for progress in living up to democratic ideals and principles.

The people in a democracy, however, are free to correct injustices and to move toward higher goals. How precious this privilege is cannot begin to be appreciated unless one has lived or traveled in a dictator-controlled land, where people are not free to work for changes in their living conditions.

Russia's goal. These political and economic differences are among the biggest barriers to friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Even so, free nations would be willing to try to get along with Russia if it weren't for the fact that Soviet leaders seem determined to force the communist system on people everywhere.

The length to which the Russians will go to impress their system on other peoples was vividly demonstrated in Hungary last fall. Red troops brutally slaughtered thousands of Hungarians who wanted to be free of Soviet control. In the effort to counteract unfavorable world opinion caused by that massacre, the Russians are trying to give the appearance of yielding to the demands of Poland for self-rule. But the Poles know that if they don't go along with Russia on the really big issues, their independence movement will be crushed just as Hungary's was.

The fanatical desire of Soviet leaders to extend communism into other areas is a key to understanding Russia's actions at home. In the next issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER, we shall describe living conditions and current developments inside the Soviet Union.

—By HOWARD SWEET



IN A DEMOCRACY, individuals have priceless freedoms and privileges not enjoyed by people living under dictatorships

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and other European lands controlled by the Soviet government have placed their farms and industries under public ownership or management. Yugoslavia's factories are government-owned. China's economic system is modeled after that of Russia.

The movement toward government ownership and control has also been evident in a number of non-communist countries. For example, in Great Britain several basic industries—such as coal-mining, electric-power plants, and railroads—are owned and operated by the government. In France, Sweden, India, and certain other lands, there is a large measure of government ownership.

In non-communist countries, the system of government ownership of factories, railways, and other economic enterprises is known as *socialism*. Some countries have adopted the socialistic system to a much larger degree than others.

The trend toward government ownership was most pronounced in the middle and late 1940's. It has slowed down since then. In 1953, Britain's iron and steel industry went back into private hands after a period of public ownership. Nonetheless, there is far

same political freedom that we enjoy.

The British government, for example, did not take over industries until a majority of the Parliament, elected by a majority of the people, decided upon such a course. Those who believed in government control of industry did not think of staging a revolution, in which private property should be taken from the owners by force.

Hence, the British government, although owning a number of the nation's large industries, remains politically democratic. The people choose their officials and decide their public policies in free and fair elections in which all parties may participate.

This is the big way in which democratic countries that are partly socialistic differ from the communist nations. Democratic peoples possess many vital freedoms which communists, wherever they are in control, have stamped out.

Elections compared. In the United States, the people are supreme, and the government is their servant. The U. S. Constitution and the constitutions of the states guarantee the right of American citizens to choose their leaders. Voting is done by secret ballot, so citizens may mark their choices without being watched.

Readers Say—

We do not attempt to balance arguments for and against each issue presented in this column as we do in the rest of the paper. Instead, the space is set aside for reader opinion, whatever it may be.

Red China exists and we should recognize her as a government, even though we don't approve of the way her leaders came into power. To end war, we must have peaceful co-existence. We must live together with other people, even if their ideas differ from ours.

KAY KRINGLIE,
Valley City, North Dakota

We should not recognize Red China. Such action would, in a certain sense, be an acceptance and an approval of communism. That country was our enemy in the Korean conflict and, as yet, no peace treaty has been signed. Therefore, why should we trade with it and build up its economy?

MARY JANE FITZPATRICK,
Richmond, Virginia

U. S. newsmen should be allowed to go to communist China if they desire. We are supposed to have freedom of the press. If that is true, then let's prove that we are willing to uphold the principles of the Constitution.

SHARON GRIMES,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

President Eisenhower should do something for the unemployed in America before he lets the Hungarians come over here. Some of our own people are poor and need help, because there is not enough work.

DANIEL WHITE,
Knoxville, Tennessee

The new immigration proposal made by President Eisenhower is a good one because of its generosity to refugees. However, an increase will cause additional problems for our overcrowded schools and housing, and will make employment even more scarce. Aid to the refugees where they are now would be better.

NANCY LOVE,
DeSoto, Missouri

Three holidays—Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day—are so closely related that they could be combined. Often holidays result in tragedies. By cutting down on the number of holidays, we could reduce the traffic toll. Also, when holidays come less often, people appreciate them more.

SANDRA BERG,
Gonvick, Minnesota



VAN JOHNSON, Kelly (the dog), and Piper Laurie star in *Kelly and Me*

Radio-TV-Movies

THE movie *Kelly and Me* is a story about a corny vaudeville song-and-dance man who reaches stardom in Hollywood because his partner is an intelligent dog. Van Johnson plays *Me* and the dog plays *Kelly*.

Johnson is a flop until by accident he works an overgrown German shepherd pup into his act. The dog comes to him because he is deserted by his former trainer, the cruel Milo, played by Gregory Gay.

While traveling, Johnson meets Piper Laurie who is a daughter of a big movie producer. She falls in love with Johnson and the dog, and convinces her father to put them in the movies.

They are a smash hit and as one picture follows another the success goes to Johnson's head. Then he finds out that it's the dog who is the real star and that he is just the straight man for the canine actor. Disillusioned, Johnson leaves Hollywood and mean old Milo claims the dog.

But the animal rebels against Milo's harsh treatment and trots along the railroad track all the way to San Francisco, 400 miles distant, to try to find Johnson.

Kelly is picked up by the police, but

we're not going to tell you any more, because it will ruin the picture for you if we do.

The story, although not sensational, is interesting. The acting, including the dog's, is good. *Kelly and Me* is an entertaining 86-minute movie. The picture is in Technicolor, Cinemascope and is produced by Universal-International.

A new time has been scheduled for the National Broadcasting Company's *Watch Mr. Wizard*, the television program that demonstrates basic scientific laws with simple experiments. *Watch Mr. Wizard* will now be seen at 2:30 p.m. EST, Sundays.

Schedule changes have been made for Columbia's *Face the Nation*, too. Its new time is 4 p.m. EST, Sundays, one hour later than formerly. *Face the Nation* is an interview program on which prominent figures in the news are queried by reporters.

Sadlers' Wells Ballet will bring *Cinderella* to the television screen April 29 at 8 p.m. EST, on the National Broadcasting Company network.

Why He Stopped His Griping — By Clay Coss

A FRIEND of mine is a source of wonderment to me. He is the most cheerful person I've ever known. Never, in my presence, has he ever griped or complained, and other people who know him say the same thing.



Clay Coss

He seems to be completely happy and satisfied with his existence.

This young man, who is in his middle twenties, has his problems just as the rest of us do. He works hard at his job, and often encounters difficult

and irritating experiences. Moreover, he becomes involved in misunderstandings with friends and associates from time to time.

However trying the situation may be, though, this man does not complain. He meets his difficulties without losing his patience or good temper.

He displays sportsmanship of the highest quality in his relations with other people—members of his family, acquaintances, and everyone he meets from day to day.

A short time ago, I asked this friend of mine how he could always maintain such a fine disposition under any and all circumstances. Here is what he told me:

"It's simple. As you know, right after college I had the good fortune of taking a trip through a large part of Africa and Asia. When I saw how millions of people in other parts of the world barely survive—how poverty-stricken, barren, and hopeless their lives are compared to ours—I realized how unimportant many of my personal problems back home had really been.

"On that trip, it fully dawned on me how I had exaggerated my previous difficulties; how I had taken for granted comforts and all the other good things of life. I kept telling

myself: 'When I get back to my country, relatives, and friends, never again will I complain or gripe about my troubles. I now appreciate how lucky we Americans are.'

"That's all there is to it. No elephant has a better memory than I have. My life, regardless of occasional irritations or difficulties, is vastly better and richer than that of people who live in most other lands. So I'm not going to let minor troubles ruin my happiness.

"There is no doubt in my own mind that if more people in this country could see how the rest of the world lives, they would be less likely to feel sorry for themselves and act like spoiled children every time something goes a little wrong, or they don't have their way."

So of cheerfulness, or a good temper, the more it is spent, the more of it remains. —RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 3.

1. The foreign minister is often *obdurate* (ob'dū-rīt) when he takes a stand. (a) unyielding (b) unreasonable (c) far-seeing (d) insincere.

2. The French are said to be *volatile* (vōl'ā-tīl). (a) generous (b) charming (c) changeable (d) stingy.

3. The socialists were *cognizant* (cōg'nī-zānt) of disunity in their party. (a) aware (b) afraid (c) unaware (d) scornful.

4. The Duchess of Windsor is famous for her *impeccable* (īm-pēc'cāb'l) grooming. (a) faultless (b) beautiful (c) casual (d) smart.

5. His motives were considered to be *altruistic* (āl'trū-is'tic). (a) unselfish (b) political (c) ambitious (d) mistaken.

6. The prime minister *convoked* (cōn-vōkəd) parliament. (a) summoned (b) dismissed (c) rearranged (d) organized.

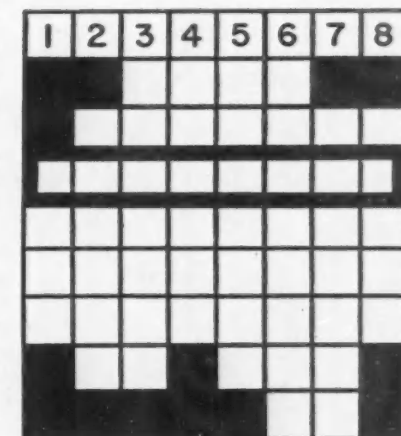
7. The idea that justice always triumphs is a *fallacy* (fāl'lā-sī). (a) ideal (b) eternal truth (c) mistaken idea (d) common belief.

8. No one believed he could *abscond* (āb-skōnd) without being seen. (a) steal (b) flee (c) center (d) do any damage.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area.

1. Head of the Teamsters' union who refused to answer the questions of a Senate investigating committee.
2. China's economic system is modeled after that of _____.
3. The clash of world-wide political and economic systems is referred to as the _____.
4. Capital of Colombia.
5. New Deputy Secretary of Defense.
6. President of the U. S. who was unable to perform his duties for several months before he died in 1881.
7. The Fifth Amendment protects a person from having to testify against _____.
8. A small island in the Caribbean which recently has experienced many changes in government.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Guatemala. VERTICAL: 1. Good; 2. Peru; 3. Spain; 4. dictators; 5. Rockies; 6. pampas; 7. Amazon; 8. Helena (Mont.); 9. Jordan.

The Story of the Week

Defense Appointments

In the coming months, there will be a number of changes in the nation's defense leadership. We reported last week that Air Force General Nathan Twining is slated to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in August. Other members of JCS—the nation's top military planning group—include:

General Thomas White. Now Twining's top assistant, White is to take over as Air Force Chief of Staff in August. White, who will be 56 in the summer, graduated from West Point in 1920. He became a flier and served in Pacific air battles against Japan during World War II.

Admiral Arleigh Burke. Burke has been asked by President Eisenhower to serve another 2 years as Chief of Naval Operations. As such, the 54-year-old Burke heads the nation's sea forces and speaks for the Navy at JCS meetings.

General Maxwell Taylor. He is in line for another 2 years of service as Army Chief of Staff. Taylor, 54, served as a paratrooper during World War II, and commanded United Nations forces during the Korean War.

In addition to these military appointments, the President chose 2 civilians for top defense posts. They are:

Donald Quarles. An engineer-scientist, Quarles has been named Deputy Secretary of Defense. As such, he will be the right-hand man of Defense Secretary Charles Wilson. The 63-year-old Quarles has been serving as Secretary of the Air Force since 1955.

James Douglas. He will take Quarles' place as civilian chief of the Air Force. Douglas, a 58-year-old Chicago lawyer, has been serving as Under Secretary of the Air Force for the past 4 years.

Nature on the Rampage

Though tornadoes may come any time of the year and strike almost any part of the country, they appear most frequently in the spring and in the south central and midwestern states. May is generally the peak month for the dangerous twisters.

This year, some very bad tornadoes have already hit various parts of the nation. A roaring twister cut a wide path of destruction through Dallas,

Texas, earlier this month. Tornadoes also swept across other communities in Texas, Oklahoma, and nearby states.

Meanwhile, acts of nature have made news in other parts of the country, too. San Francisco suffered from its worst earthquake since 1906 last month. The Rocky Mountain and other nearby states were hit by the meanest spring blizzards in many years, causing widespread destruction and some deaths.

On the brighter side, though, the heavy snowfalls in western states provided badly needed moisture for that drought-stricken area.

Britain's Military Plan

Great Britain is planning one of the biggest, most startling steps in modern military history. She may become the world's first nation to rely almost entirely on hydrogen weapons for her armed forces.

Under a 5-year program, the British government proposes to cut its army, navy, and air force from 690,000 to 375,000 men. Air force fighter planes—for defense—and bombers—for attacking an enemy—would be done away with gradually. They would be replaced by guided missiles equipped with hydrogen weapons.

All battleships, once the prize of Britain, would be scrapped. Carriers and fast small cruisers would make up the new British navy.

Britain expects to save nearly \$800,000,000 in the next year with the new defense program, which calls for withdrawing some forces stationed in western Europe. The savings will be welcome, for the island country is having a hard time financially.

Britain now depends largely upon U. S. atomic-hydrogen striking power for protection. She will continue to do so to some degree. She hopes, however, to build nuclear power of her own under the new 5-year program. The British government says Britain will henceforth contribute to defense of the free world within her means.

The British plan raises a number of questions:

Will the United States be expected to take on a heavier defense burden in the free world, since Britain plans to cut down her forces?

Will other free nations follow Britain's example? If they do, what will



WIDE WORLD
FOUR appointed to new posts in the Department of Defense (from left): James Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force; Donald Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense; General Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; General Thomas White, Chief of Staff of the Air Force (see story)

happen to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

How will the British plan affect U. S. military thinking? Will Americans urge that we also reduce manpower and depend largely on atomic-hydrogen weapons?

These controversial questions will be discussed during the coming weeks.

In Latin America

Anyone who writes about world events several days in advance is treading on dangerous ground. Two good examples of this fact appear in our special issue on Latin America, dated April 8.

Example No. 1 is Chile. We said that this South American country had been suffering much unrest because of rapidly rising prices, but we also indicated that conditions were improving. Shortly after our paper went to press, Chile's capital city of Santiago became the scene of rioting and bloodshed.

Continued dissatisfaction over increased living costs was a major cause of this uprising. President Carlos Ibañez del Campo asked the Chilean Congress for emergency powers to deal with the situation.

Example No. 2 is Haiti. As chief executive of this Caribbean nation we listed Franck Sylvain, who had been named temporary president on February 7 after a period of disorder.

Sylvain, however, was ousted early this month. The Haitian army undertook to "guarantee public order and security" until a new president could be chosen. As we go to press *this time*, there is growing doubt that the Haitian presidential elections which had been scheduled for April 28 will occur.

Moscow Talks Tough

"If Denmark and Norway permit American guided missiles or nuclear weapons to be stationed on their territories, the little European lands might be smashed by Soviet power."

"The British people face a disastrous atomic blow if they make any move toward using American guided missiles against Russia."

These are some of the unusually harsh warnings that have come out of

Moscow in recent weeks. Though the Reds have made threats against free nations before, the latest warnings are the most violent on record.

The threats from Moscow to Denmark and Norway came after news reports indicated that the United States might provide these and other NATO countries with atomic guided missiles as a defense measure. Uncle Sam has already agreed to equip Britain with such weapons.

What reasons are behind the increasingly "tough" words from Moscow? Some observers believe that Russia is deliberately stirring up international tension to justify increasingly repressive measures at home. It is also felt that the Soviets are still trying to take world attention away from Hungary, where the Reds brutally crushed a revolt against communism last fall.

Whatever the true explanation for the Soviet threats, one thing appears certain: So long as Russia continues to engage in global "sword-rattling," there is little chance for international arms reduction agreements, and talks on this matter now going on in London are doomed to failure.

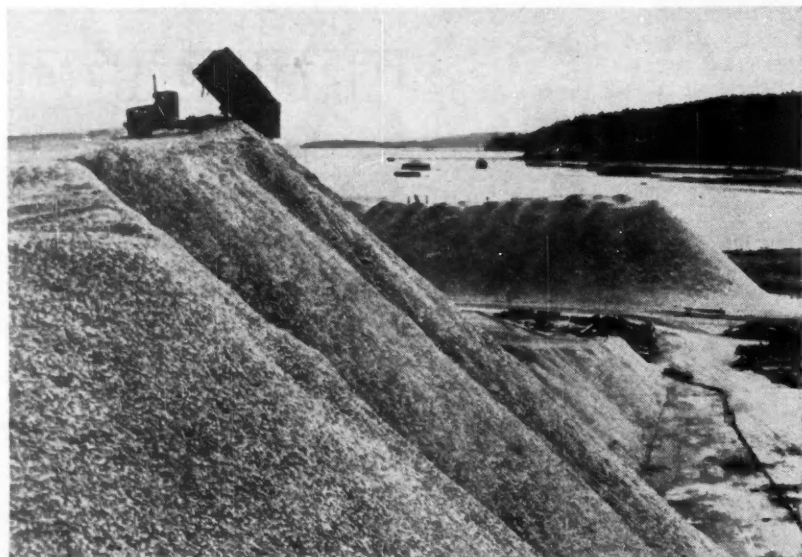
Succession Plans

Last week we reported that President Eisenhower wants Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution to clarify the Presidential succession issue.

Under Mr. Eisenhower's suggestion, the President could delegate his powers to the Vice President in case of serious illness or for other grave reasons. If the President is too ill or otherwise unable or unwilling to assign his duties to the Vice President, the Cabinet could do so by a majority vote. The powers would be delegated only for the duration of the illness.

Supporters of the White House plan say that members of the President's Cabinet are best qualified to speak for the Chief Executive on the succession question when the need arises, because they are his appointees and are in close touch with his views and condition.

Critics argue that the proposal might make it possible for unscrupulous Cabinet members to connive with



UNITED PRESS
JUST CHIPS OF WOOD. Once burned as waste by lumber industries in Washington State, the chips are now being used to produce pulp for making paper.

an ambitious Vice President to take over the Presidency.

Other succession plans have been suggested by members of Congress. Under one of the leading proposals, a committee consisting of Cabinet members, justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, and congressional leaders would decide whether or not the Presidential powers should be delegated to the Vice President when the need arises.

Supporters of this idea say it would put the decision of Presidential succession up to leading public figures who could be trusted to reach a just solution without seeking political or personal gain.

Opponents contend that it could open the way for the opposition party, if its members were in a majority on the special committee, to oust a President from office under the pretense that he is unable to fulfill his duties.

Meanwhile, some Americans oppose any change whatever in the Constitution on the succession question. They argue that we've gotten along all right thus far under the present system, and that we should keep it.

Others feel that a change is necessary in case of serious trouble, and to prevent a repetition of past instances when Chief Executives were not in proper condition to perform their tasks. Two examples given are when President James Garfield lay on his death bed from July of 1881 until he died in September of the same year, and President Woodrow Wilson's long illness from 1919 to 1921.

Presidential Trips

President Eisenhower's trip to Bermuda last month for talks with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan makes the fourth time that our Chief Executive has left the country since taking office in 1953.

Mr. Eisenhower went to Bermuda in 1953 for talks with British and French leaders. He went to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1955 for a meeting with the British, French, and Russian heads of state. He visited Panama last summer for a Western Hemi-



"CARELESS JOE" (left) gets the cold shoulder from his neat classmates at St. Louis Park High School, Minneapolis, which has endorsed a code of conduct in dress and manners. The Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission is promoting the code in its state. The aim is to ban blue jeans and other casual costumes for school. It is believed students who dress better will act better.

sphere get-together. In November of 1952, as President-elect, he took a trip to Korea.

The first President to make a visit to a foreign land while in office was Theodore Roosevelt, who was in the White House from 1901 to 1909. Roosevelt stopped off at Panama while on an inspection trip to the American-administered Panama Canal Zone in 1906.

Actually, 2 Presidents before Roosevelt left the territorial limits of the United States while in office, but they didn't go abroad to visit with foreign leaders. Chester Arthur, President from 1881 to 1885, went fishing on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River. Grover Cleveland, who was in the White House from 1885 to 1889, and again from 1893 to 1897, went deep-sea fishing beyond our territorial waters.

Woodrow Wilson, Chief Executive from 1913 to 1921, went to Europe in 1918 and again in 1919 to work for

peace agreements at the close of World War I.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in the White House from 1933 to 1945, made more trips abroad than any other President. He attended a number of overseas meetings with other world leaders, particularly during World War II.

Harry Truman, who succeeded to the Presidency at the death of Roosevelt in 1945, went to Europe and Wake Island while in office.

Senator Yarborough

Texas has a new U. S. senator. He is 53-year-old Ralph Yarborough, an Austin, Texas, attorney who lost out in 3 previous tries for his state's governorship. Yarborough won the Senate seat in a special election held earlier this month to fill the 21-month unexpired term of former Senator Price Daniel. Daniel resigned from the Senate last January to become governor of his state. Both Daniel and Yarborough are Democrats.

The balloting in Texas was of national importance largely because its outcome could have affected party control of the Senate. At present, the Democrats are in power with a slim majority of 49 Senate seats as against 47 for the Republicans.

A GOP victory in Texas would have tied the 2 parties 48-48, making it possible for Vice President Nixon to break the tie and put the Senate under Republican control.

Easter Holiday

In accordance with its usual practice, the AMERICAN OBSERVER will not publish an issue on the Monday which coincides with the Easter holiday. Therefore, no paper will be published on April 22. The next issue will be dated April 29 and will feature main articles dealing with (1) labor unions, and (2) life inside Russia.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) unyielding; 2. (c) changeable;
3. (a) aware; 4. (a) faultless; 5. (a) unselfish; 6. (a) summoned; 7. (c) mistaken idea; 8. (b) flee.

News Quiz

Fifth Amendment

1. Why did it become one of our established legal principles that a person can't be forced to give testimony which might help convict him of a crime?
2. How, in connection with this rule, does our nation differ from the Soviet-controlled countries?
3. In what respects does the Fifth Amendment not protect a person who remains silent on grounds that his testimony might cause him to be convicted of a crime?
4. What step was taken by AFL-CIO leaders concerning Dave Beck, after he made use of the Fifth Amendment?
5. Give arguments of those who feel that courts and investigating groups shouldn't be allowed to ask an individual questions that touch upon his guilt or innocence in any matter.
6. How do the opponents of this viewpoint reply?
7. Describe the immunity law under which courts and other agencies can—in some cases—force a witness to give testimony about his own wrongdoing.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that courts, congressional committees, and grand juries should be prohibited from asking questions that touch upon possible wrongdoing by the witness? Explain your position.
2. What, in your opinion, should be the public's attitude toward a person who makes use of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions in a court or before a congressional committee? Defend your viewpoint.

Rival Systems

1. Compare the American and Russian economic systems.
2. What arguments do Soviet leaders put forth in support of their economic system?
3. Why do we feel that ours is far superior?
4. Describe the world-wide economic trend in recent years.
5. How does the political system in Great Britain differ from that in Russia?
6. Compare the United States and Russia with respect to free speech, elections, court trials, and religion.
7. What is the biggest obstacle in the way of getting along with Russia?

Discussion

1. Do you think the present world struggle will result in global war, or do you believe it is possible for countries with different systems to get along together? Explain your views.
2. If you were talking with a Russian student of your own age, what would you say in the effort to convince him that our political and economic systems are superior to his country's?
3. What, if anything, do you believe the United States can do to combat government ownership in other lands?

Miscellaneous

1. Identify: General Thomas White, Admiral Arleigh Burke, James Douglas.
2. What caused the recent rioting in Chile?
3. Name 2 plans which have been suggested for deciding when the Vice President shall replace his chief if it appears that the latter is unable to fulfill his duties. Which, if either, of these plans do you favor?
4. Why are Britain's new military plans considered so important to the entire free world?
5. From what state is Senator Yarborough?
6. About when in our history did Presidents begin to take trips to other lands?
7. What is the most popular and widely used vehicle in Denmark?

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"What was your score?" asked a golfer.
 "Seventy-two," replied the beginner.
 "Why, that's good."
 "It's not too bad, I guess, but I do hope I'll do better on the second hole."

Definition: Propaganda is the other side's case put so convincingly that it annoys you.



"I give up, Junior. . . What has 4 legs and flies?"

"I hear that our fire chief has discharged the new efficiency expert."
 "What for?"
 "He put unbreakable glass in the fire alarm boxes!"

Juror: Your honor, I beg to be excused from jury duty on the ground that I am deaf in one ear.
 Judge: That doesn't matter; we listen only to one side at a time.

A young man dashed madly across the dock toward the ferry. With a frantic leap he spanned the 3 feet of water and crashed onto the deck.
 "Whew!" he exclaimed when he had regained his breath, "I made it after all."
 "Made what?" asked a deckhand.
 "This boat is just pulling in."

"What line of business do you expect your boy to enter?"
 "We've decided to make a lawyer out of him. He enjoys mixing into other people's business so much that we figure he might as well get paid for it."

Toothpaste is advertised to do so many things it seems a shame just to brush it on your teeth.



A BIG QUESTION which frequently comes into the national news spotlight is this: How can we best protect individual rights under the Fifth Amendment—and, at the same time, safeguard the interests of our country as a whole?

Fifth Amendment Examined

(Concluded from page 1)

crimination" (accusing oneself). "Why," it is often asked, "are witnesses given such a loophole through which to escape exposure or avoid punishment?"

History furnishes at least a partial answer. Centuries ago, the torturing or threatening of witnesses in order to obtain "admissions" of guilt was a common practice. As a result of pain, exhaustion, or fear, the prisoner would usually "confess," whether he was guilty or not.

Even in modern times, such methods are employed by Soviet-controlled nations and various other dictatorships. Certain Americans who became prisoners of the communists during the Korean War were tortured into "confessing" that they had taken part in waging germ warfare.

Our federal and state constitutions, by declaring that no one can be forced to testify against himself, seek to protect the accused against such unfair and cruel treatment. In our courts, any evidence which a witness gives against himself must be truly voluntary if it is to be legal and binding.

Occasionally, even in America, we hear of cases in which accused persons are abused by the police or treated unfairly by other law-enforcement officials. But our laws are against such methods and our courts will overrule forced admissions of guilt. Under dictatorial governments, on the other hand, the use of force to obtain confessions is a regular practice.

Reputation and job. While the Fifth Amendment may sometimes help a person to escape fines or imprisonment, it gives very little protection in certain other respects. It does not

ing at all, for example, to safeguard his reputation.

When a witness in court or elsewhere declines to answer a question and explains that the reply might incriminate him, he puts a tremendous amount of suspicion upon himself. People say: "He's guilty of something. Otherwise he wouldn't be afraid to answer."

Therefore, witnesses who seek to use the Fifth Amendment often find themselves in serious difficulty later. Many examples could be cited.

In the last several years, the Fifth Amendment has frequently been used by persons suspected of subversive or pro-communist activities. In certain cases, such individuals have lost their jobs after refusing to tell whether or not they were ever communists.

Another example: In recent hearings of the McClellan committee on labor and management practices, one of the major witnesses was Dave Beck. Mr. Beck is head of the 1,400,000-member Teamsters' union, and he has also been an officer in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)—a group that includes the Teamsters along with many other unions.

Top-ranking leaders of the AFL-CIO had recently declared that union officials who make use of the Fifth Amendment should be removed from their positions. When he appeared before the McClellan committee last month, to be questioned about his own financial affairs and those of his union, Beck repeatedly referred to this amendment in refusing to answer questions.

This labor leader was therefore

suspended from the jobs he held in the AFL-CIO central organization. Also, it is possible that the AFL-CIO will take action against the Teamsters' union if Beck remains its president.

(In addition to these difficulties, Beck may find himself in further trouble with the McClellan committee itself. Senator McClellan has indicated that the Teamster chief may have failed to follow the correct legal procedure for invoking the Fifth Amendment. So, as we go to press, there is still a possibility that the committee will seek court action against Beck for his refusal to testify or to furnish the probers with certain financial records.)

It is to be seen, in any case, that while our federal and state constitutions can prevent the courts from fining or imprisoning someone who refuses to answer questions that might incriminate him, the person is not necessarily protected against loss of his job, or against public disapproval.

Conflicting viewpoints. Some Americans say that no person should be forced to decide whether he will answer questions on his guilt or innocence in any matter. It is argued that courts and investigating bodies should not even be allowed to ask such questions, since refusal to answer will automatically harm the reputation of the accused.

People who hold this viewpoint argue as follows: "As matters now stand, the Fifth Amendment doesn't really give complete protection to an individual. A person receives the Constitutional privilege of refusing to testify, and then he is condemned if he takes advantage of it."

Observers who feel that sufficient protection is already being given reply: "The Fifth Amendment is aimed at defending all persons—innocent and guilty alike—against torture. It isn't aimed at protecting anyone's reputation. In fact, a person's reputation is largely his own responsibility. He must safeguard it himself. No one else can do this job for him."

"Immunity" law. In certain cases—even under the Fifth Amendment—congressional committees and other investigating groups can force a witness to give testimony about his own wrongdoing. This is done by granting him *immunity* (freedom) from prosecution on any matter about which he is questioned. There is a federal law that permits this to be done when national security is involved.

Suppose, for example, that an alleged communist is being questioned

about the activities of a spy ring. He refuses to answer, on grounds that the testimony might cause him to be convicted of a crime.

In the interests of national security, it may appear more urgent to gather information about the spy ring than to punish this one individual. So the witness is—in advance—given immunity from punishment for any offense about which he might be questioned. Then, since the danger of criminal prosecution has been removed, the Fifth Amendment no longer permits him to remain silent. If he still refuses to answer questions, he can be imprisoned.

Immunity such as we have just described can be granted only in cases that involve the security of the United States—cases concerning spies, subversion, and so on. With the approval of a federal judge, it can be given to witnesses who appear before congressional committees or U. S. grand juries. Federal judges can also grant it to certain witnesses in court trials.

In conclusion. The general principle that "no person can be forced to testify against himself" seems fairly simple. Yet, as we have seen, some of the problems and issues which arise in connection with the Fifth Amendment are extremely complicated.

These problems serve to illustrate a big difficulty that all democracies must face—that of protecting the individual's rights while at the same time safeguarding the best interests of the nation as a whole.

—By TOM MYER

Money for Mail

Uncle Sam's postal service, said to be the world's biggest business enterprise, has been running in the red every peacetime year since 1916. It now operates at a yearly deficit of around \$5,000,000.

Expenses have climbed so much faster than earnings that the Post Office Department has asked for an extra \$47,000,000 to finish out the current government bookkeeping year which ends next June 30.

Congress, at first, said "no" to the request for additional postal funds. But the lawmakers decided to reconsider the matter when Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield warned that his department would have to close post offices and stop mail deliveries on Saturdays.

Summerfield said his plan for saving money by cutting down on postal services would go into effect April 13 if Congress refused his request for additional money. Last week Congress was trying to reach a final decision on the postal issue ahead of Summerfield's April 13 deadline.

References

Two excellent books that will help students understand the nature of communism and how we can combat it have recently been published. Available in many school and community libraries and at book stores, these volumes are:

A Primer on Communism: 200 Questions and Answers, by George W. Cronyn, New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., \$2.50.
Communism in Our World, by John C. Caldwell, New York: John Day, \$2.75.

Pronunciations

Carlos Ibañez del Campo—kär'lōs ē-bān'yās dēl kām'pō
Czolgosz—chawl'gawsh
Faisal—fā'sul
Franck Sylvain—frānk sīl-vān'
Saud—sā-ōōd'



HARRIS & EWING

WHEN DAVE BECK, Teamsters' union head, appeared before a Senate committee, he referred many times to his rights under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution

Personality in Congress

Senator Theodore Green

AT 89 he is the oldest member ever to serve in Congress. At this age he not only is able to head one of the most important committees in Congress, but walks about 2 miles to his Capitol office quite often. It was just several years ago that he first gave up his favorite sports of wrestling, mountain climbing, high diving, and tennis. He does not play golf because, he says, "It's an old man's game."

This young old-timer is, of course, Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island. Looking so physically fit one would guess he were only 60, Green has a tough job ahead of him. He is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In this important post, he has considerable influence on America's role in world affairs.

But the Rhode Island senator has tackled tough problems before. After a sickly childhood, he fought his way to good health through an active program of sports. At 19, he graduated with honors and went to work as a lawyer. Several years later he continued his studies at Harvard Law School and at the Universities of Berlin and Bonn in Germany.

Following the career of many of his ancestors, Green, a Democrat, entered politics in Rhode Island in 1894. But he progressed slowly. He was elected once to the state legislature, but then came 26 years of defeats for nominations or elections. In 1932 he finally won another office. At the age of 65 he became governor of Rhode Island.

In his new post he undertook to make "reforms" which he felt were necessary in the Rhode Island state government. His actions won enough support in his state that he was elected to the Senate in 1936.

As a senator, he has voted with the Democrats on most national issues. But his party viewpoints do not carry over into the field of international relations.

Green is convinced that our country must work closely with other nations of the world, and he believes that party politics have no place in foreign policy. He dislikes some of the methods used to carry out our programs abroad, and has said so. He does, however, agree with most of President Eisenhower's foreign policy.

The senator is well equipped for his international affairs job. He is said to have more first-hand knowledge of the world than any other Foreign Relations chairman in our history.

As a world traveler, he is not a pleasure seeker, but rather a fact finder. He is tireless and eager in his search for information about how other peoples live and think, and he jampacks his schedules with interviews and inspections.

A hard task recently completed by Green was to help push through the Senate the administration's plan for aid to the Middle East. It was not an easy job and was complicated by the Egypt-Israel controversy.

With his usual energy, Green helped



UNITED PRESS

to shape the President's plan so that it got an OK from the House and Senate. Through economic aid and other measures, our government hopes to keep the Middle East free from Soviet control or invasion.

In addition to his government work, the senator also has time for his many interests. He especially enjoys parties and dancing, as well as art, music, and the theater.

Like everyone else, though, the grey-mustached senator has his dislikes. These include automobiles and elevators. He has never learned to drive a car and calmly ignores elevators. Instead he delights in riding street cars and scurrying up and down steps.

Although he is wealthy, Green, a bachelor, lives simply. When he is at his Rhode Island home, he gets his own breakfast. When asked about his future, he looks quietly through his old-fashioned glasses and declares that he hopes to stay in the Senate until he is 100.

—By ANITA DASBACH

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated March 11, 18, 25, April 1 and 8. Answer key appears in the April 15 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. To help farmers in the Philippine Islands, the government of the late President Magsaysay (a) bought all their surplus rice; (b) paid them to take some of their land out of production; (c) purchased large estates, divided them into small farms, and enabled landless rural families to acquire them at low prices; (d) organized a system of cooperative farms so that large agricultural machinery could be used.

2. Supporters of federal aid to education say that it is essential because (a) many communities refuse to maintain good schools; (b) certain areas of the country are less able than others to support good schools; (c) federal officials know educational needs better than state or local officials; (d) all students should follow the same educational program.

3. Critics of federal aid to education contend that it will lead to (a) government aid to religious organizations; (b) government control over all educational publications; (c) federal control of schools; (d) elimination of the public schools.

4. It has been suggested that the laws on political campaign expenditures be changed to (a) permit larger expenditures but strictly enforce the new limits; (b) allow unlimited campaign expenditures in Presidential elections; (c) regulate campaign expenditures in primary elections only; (d) prohibit expenditures for radio and TV time.

5. A major barrier to the development of Latin America is (a) lack of natural resources; (b) high mountain ranges; (c) unbearable climate; (d) language differences.

6. Although Japan wants to cooperate closely with the United States, she (a) is turning away from democracy and toward communism; (b) does not want to become a member of the United Nations; (c) feels that the United States is forcing her to pay war debts too rapidly; (d) feels that she must enlarge her trade with Red China.

7. For several years the United States has been cooperating with the military forces of (a) Mao Tse-tung; (b) Chou En-lai; (c) Ho Chi Minh; (d) Chiang Kai-shek.

8. Our government is now trying to decide whether or not to lend aid to (a) Poland; (b) Bulgaria; (c) Albania; (d) Romania.

9. One change in our immigration laws suggested by President Eisenhower would (a) cut down on the number of people entering the United States from Soviet-dominated lands; (b) allow more people to enter from Great Britain; (c) admit more anti-communist refugees; (d) reduce the total number of immigrants.

10. A special Senate committee is conducting an investigation to determine (a) if unions have too much power in bargaining over wages and working conditions; (b) the extent of racketeering influence on American labor and industry; (c) whether business organizations have established fair working conditions; (d) if unions and industries have been cooperating to boost the prices of goods.

11. Since the end of the Korean War, the United States has (a) traded only agricultural goods with Red China; (b) resumed approximately the same amount of trade with her as before the Korean War; (c) been shipping gradually increasing quantities of manufactured products to her; (d) carried on no trade at all with her.

12. Two countries with high quotas under existing immigration laws are (a) Britain and Germany; (b) China and India; (c) Italy and Greece; (d) Poland and Czechoslovakia.

(Concluded on page 8)

Denmark—an Attractive Land

Capital City, Copenhagen, Draws Many Tourists

THE big plane touches land gently and pulls to a stop before a building with huge picture windows that sparkle in the sun. Passengers—perhaps a Japanese businessman, a Korean college student, an American on a world-circling tour—step down the ramp.

Thirty hours before, these passengers had left Tokyo, Japan. They'd traveled 8,000 miles, with one stop in Alaska for fuel. They'd flown a new route directly over the North Pole. As they stepped from the ramp, they were on the soil of Denmark—at Kastrup Airport beside the sea.

The travelers had reached northern Europe by *Scandinavian Airlines System*, one of the world's biggest airline companies. SAS is jointly owned and run by Denmark, and neighboring Sweden and Norway. The SAS route between Asia and northern Europe, opened early this year, is at least 20 hours shorter than older air routes over the Asian mainland and southern Europe.

From the airport, passengers reach Copenhagen, the Danish capital, in about 15 minutes by car. The route is over a good road, through a level plain. Airport passengers are dropped off on Radhuspladsen, a large square.

The square is the main center of business in Copenhagen, which is the home of nearly a million people. On or near the square are good hotels. There are fine restaurants, too, for the Danes are food-loving people. One

café boasts a menu of nearly 200 kinds of tasty sandwiches.

Atop a high tower of an office building, one may see a young man gripping the handle bars of a golden bicycle. This statue may rightly be called a symbol of the Danes. The little country has automobiles, but only about one for every 20 persons. Almost everyone has a bicycle, which is used for both work and play. The bikes,



DENMARK, about half the size of Maine, has a population of 4,500,000

not cars, create the traffic jams in Copenhagen's narrow streets.

Along one of these narrow, winding streets are shops displaying wares that have made Denmark famous. Windows are filled with sterling silver dinner services in modern designs. There are well-styled china dishes.

A short distance from the business section is Copenhagen University. Founded about 1479, it is one of the best in Europe.

The entire Danish school system is a good one. Studies are much the same as ours, except that foreign languages there are stressed more than in our schools. Many Danes speak good English by the time they are 15.

Sports of all kinds are popular with Danish youth. Swimming, sailing, and bicycling are especially well liked.

Copenhagen is the main center of business in Denmark, but the country is much more than just a city. It is the land of Hans Christian Andersen, who wrote *The Ugly Duckling* and other fairy tales. It is mostly a flat land with neat farm homes which are low and white, with red-tiled roofs.

Denmark is made up of a peninsula of the European mainland and some 500 islands. Total area is 16,577 square miles.

The farms earn about half of prosperous Denmark's income from trade with other lands. Agricultural exports include eggs, butter, bacon, ham, and cheese. Other export items are fish, ships, machinery, furniture, silver, and chinaware.

King Frederick, 58, officially heads Denmark's government. He and his family are very popular. Since that country's a democracy, however, power is held by the people through an elected parliament and a prime minister.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

13. Which one of the following nations depends most upon international trade for its livelihood? (a) Russia; (b) Canada; (c) Japan; (d) the United States.

14. The United States is (a) trying to control the governments of other countries in order to protect our way of life; (b) more vitally concerned with foreign affairs now than ever before in peacetime; (c) mainly interested in countries of the Western Hemisphere; (d) less interested in foreign affairs now than we were before World War II.

15. The major weakness in Latin America's economy is that many countries in the region (a) lack raw materials; (b) devote too much effort to manufacturing; (c) carry on almost no trade with other nations; (d) rely mainly on 1 or 2 crops or products for their prosperity.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. Arab-Israeli relations are complicated by the presence of more than 200,000 Arab refugees in the _____ Strip.

17. Immigration to the United States under the McCarran-Walter law is regulated by a _____ system.

18. After the communists took over the mainland of China, the Nationalists fled to the island of _____.

19. Following two months of debate, Congress approved President Eisenhower's plans for blocking the spread of communism in the _____.

20. The most important manufacturing country in Asia is _____.

21. The organization formed by 8 countries to combat communist aggression in southeastern Asia is _____.

22. Charles Bohlen, our Russian ambassador for the past 4 years, will soon represent us in _____.

23. Name the nation whose ships have been denied access to the Gulf of Aqaba.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Charles E. Whittaker

25. John McClellan

26. George Meany

27. Abba Eban

28. Carlos Garcia

A. Senator from Arkansas

B. U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain

C. President of AFL-CIO

D. Israeli ambassador to the U. S.

E. New Supreme Court Justice

F. President of the Philippines

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. The people thought that the plan was *feasible*. (a) impracticable; (b) frightening; (c) too ambitious; (d) capable of being worked out.

30. He was *intimidated* by his opponent. (a) defeated; (b) outsmarted; (c) frightened; (d) insulted.

31. He was *adept* in financial matters. (a) awkward; (b) expert; (c) interested; (d) disinterested.

32. They *decimated* the enemy. (a) destroyed a large part of; (b) attacked; (c) surrendered to; (d) encountered.

33. The meetings were *synchronized*. (a) arranged to follow each other; (b) scheduled on different days; (c) conducted by one man; (d) arranged to take place at the same time.

Career for Tomorrow - - In Aeronautics

EVERY day, newspapers across the country carry a number of "engineers wanted" notices in their classified sections. There is an especially big demand for engineers trained in the field of aeronautics.

Your duties, if you decide on this field, will depend upon the specific branch of the work that you choose.

Briefly, the aeronautical engineer is the person who plans and supervises the manufacturing of airplanes and other airborne objects including guided missiles. He takes an idea and, with the help of other workers, translates it into a finished article.

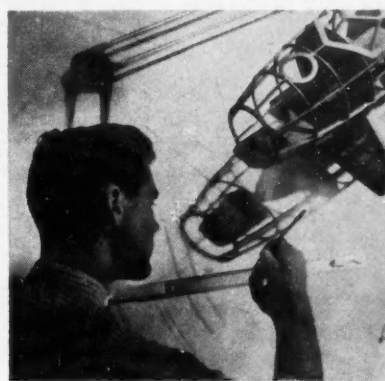
The aeronautical engineering field includes such specialists as *designers*, who work out plans for new planes or aircraft parts; *aerodynamic engineers*, who study the plane's wings, its lifting power, and its control and stability in the air; *electronics engineers*, who plan such devices as radar and instruments used in aircraft; and *metallurgical engineers*, who determine the proper metals to be used for different parts of the plane.

(These specialists also work in engineering fields other than aeronautics. For example, a *metallurgical engineer* may be employed by an airplane factory, a steel plant, or any number of other industrial enterprises.)

Your qualifications should include, above all, a liking for and a thorough understanding of mathematics. Mathematics is one of the basic tools of engineering. An engineer must also have the kind of imagination that enables him to visualize the details that

go into carrying out a large project, and he must have the executive ability required to organize the job and supervise other workers.

Your training can begin while still in high school. Take courses in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, physics, and mechanical drawing. Then, you should go on to get a de-



AERONAUTICAL engineer working with a model design for a big plane

gree from an accredited engineering school.

For the better jobs in the field, an advanced degree is almost a necessity. Many industrial firms encourage employees to secure advanced engineering degrees by providing funds for such training.

After you finish your schooling, you will need practical experience which can be gained only on the job. Most aircraft plants have special training programs for new workers.

Your salary will be quite good. Beginners usually earn between \$4,500 and \$6,000 a year. The income you can eventually make in this field depends upon your ability. The majority of engineers earn between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year, though a few have incomes of \$25,000 or more annually.

Job opportunities are plentiful just now, and should continue to be so long as our country increases its population and expands its industrial operations. Many aeronautical engineers work on defense projects for Uncle Sam. Others are employed by the civilian aircraft industry.

Though most engineers are men, more and more women are becoming successful in this field.

Advantages are (1) jobs are plentiful and salaries are high; (2) the work combines mental and physical activities and seldom is routine; and (3) a job as engineer can lead to a good executive position.

The chief disadvantage is the uncertainty of the demand for aeronautical engineers in the years to come. When defense needs are high and business is booming, the engineer can choose his job and practically name his salary. But when activities along this line slow down, engineering jobs may become scarce and salaries fall.

Further information can be secured from the National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. This organization has career pamphlets available on most branches of engineering.

—By ANTON BERLE

Historical Background - - Extremists in America

ACCORDING to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, there are about 8,500 registered Communist Party members in the United States today. Despite their small number, the Reds are a threat to us because they act as agents of Moscow, which is determined to crush our way of life (see page 1 story).

The Communist Party was organized in the United States in 1919—just 2 years after the Reds seized control of the Russian government. Party membership remained small throughout the 1920's, but shot up briefly during the severe depression years of the 1930's.

At that time, the communists had a membership of about 100,000 persons in the United States. They claimed that another 1,000,000 individuals supported their views as "fellow travelers."

Nevertheless, when William Z. Foster ran for the U. S. Presidency as a Red in 1932, he received only 102,991 out of a total of nearly 40,000,000 votes cast that year.

At the state and local levels, communists sometimes managed to get themselves or "fellow travelers" elected to office. The Red-dominated American Labor Party (ALP) in New York won a number of local posts in the 1930's and 1940's.

Since the 1940's, the Communist Party membership in the United States has declined steadily. After 1949, no candidate appeared on election tickets under the Red label.

Before the communists appeared on

the scene, other extremist groups tried to gain power from time to time. In the 1840's and 1850's, the American or "Know-Nothing" Party sprang up in a number of states. This group received its unusual name because members generally said that they knew nothing when asked about their movement. The "Know-Nothings" were strongly opposed to foreign-born Americans and to certain religious groups.

The "Know-Nothing" movement controlled the government of Massachusetts and that of Delaware for a time, and was strong in such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. In Baltimore, the movement organized bands of thugs who forced voters to support "Know-Nothing" can-

didates at the polls. The movement disappeared in the late 1850's.

Over the years, a small group of Americans became members of anarchist movements—groups dedicated to the destruction of all forms of organized governments. A member of such a group—Leon Czolgosz—assassinated President William McKinley in 1901.

A number of different *socialist* parties—groups that advocate government ownership and control of industrial plants and business concerns—have cropped up from time to time. Some of these groups, such as the Socialist Party that was headed by Norman Thomas for many years, have opposed the use of force to get their programs put into effect.

Thomas, who ran for the U. S. Presidency 6 times between 1928 and 1948, is a staunch anti-communist. He wants socialism adopted by means of the ballot.

Other socialist movements, including the short-lived International Workers of the World (IWW), were extremist groups. The IWW, which was organized along the lines of a labor union as well as a political party, preached "war" on capitalism.

The IWW lasted only from the early 1900's to the close of World War I in 1918.

Although extremists have occasionally been very troublesome in our history, their goals and methods have always been opposed by the overwhelming majority of American people.

—By ANTON BERLE



NORMAN THOMAS
Veteran of Socialist Party